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Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro M. Quevedo, for the period ended May 19, reports no deaths at that port. No contagious diseases reported during same period; 2 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; no bills of health issued vessels during period, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Respectfully,

FELIX GIRALT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *June 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this port during the week ended May 31, 1902:

Office:

Number of vessels issued bills of health.....	25
Number of crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,007
Number of passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,058
Number of immune certificates issued.....	8
Number of inspection and vaccination certificates issued.....	361

Sanator:

Number of vessels (steamers) disinfected.....	2
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	152
Number of crews and passengers inspected.....	72

I inclose herewith mortuary report for the same period.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Typhoid fever.....	2	Bronchitis.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	27	Measles.....	1
Enteritis.....	14	Cancer.....	1
Meningitis.....	14	Other causes.....	67
Pneumonia.....	3		
Malaria.....	1	Total number deaths.....	136

Transfer of maritime quarantine service and establishment of superior sanitary board of the island of Cuba.

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the last weekly report of the conduct of the quarantine service of the island of Cuba by the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Weekly reports have been made to you since January 17, 1899, when this charge was assumed by order of the President, and the duty transferred to the Cuban quarantine officers of the Republic of Cuba at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, May 20, 1902, when Governor-General Leonard Wood, at the palace—in the presence of the officers of the Army, Navy, and U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, in full dress, and a number of distinguished American visitors—addressed President-Elect Palma and senators and representatives of the Cuban Congress, charged by the direction of the President of the United States to make the transfer.

In the plans devised for the sanitation of Cuba, the fourth article in

General Wood's valedictory, copy inclosed, relates to the quarantine service in Cuba, and the mutual understanding that it shall be maintained in its present efficiency.

As reported to you some time ago, a plan was devised for the establishment of a superior sanitary board for the internal sanitation of the island of Cuba. At one time it was contemplated to make the quarantine service of the island a function of this board after the establishment of the new Republic. There were serious objections to this project, not the least being that the quarantine affairs and trained Cuban quarantine officers would lose their identity and effectiveness if mingled with the internal hygienic service of the island. I made strong objections to the Governor-General against amalgamating maritime sanitation with internal matters, and he eliminated this feature, thereby preserving the quarantine system as organized by the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service at great labor and sacrifice of health of a number of its officers.

Copy of the final order, dated May 17, 1902, establishing this superior sanitary board of the island of Cuba, is herewith inclosed. The wisdom of maintaining maritime quarantine as a separate service has been amply demonstrated in the short time which has since elapsed.

Sanitary inspectors of this service are now stationed at the principal ports of the island to inspect vessels, passengers, and crews bound for the United States, and issue bills of health.

The quarantine service of the island of Cuba, which was transferred on May 20, is in practical operation and effectiveness. Its continuance at the same standard remains to be demonstrated.

I have to inclose herewith report of the operations of the service, together with mortuary data for the same period.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended May 24, 1902.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected..... 908

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Number of steamers disinfected 2
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected..... 116
Number of crew and passengers inspected..... 86

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Diphtheria	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Cancer.....	1	Enteritis.....	8
Tuberculosis	9	Typhoid fever	1
Meningitis.....	15	Leprosy.....	2
Tetanus.....	1	Total number of deaths from all causes	122
Bronchitis.....	3		

[Inclosures.]

General order.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Havana, Cuba, May 20, 1902.

SIRS: Under the direction of the President of the United States, I now transfer to you as the duly elected representatives of the people of Cuba the government and con-

trol of the island, to be held and exercised by you, under the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, heretofore adopted by the constitutional convention and this day promulgated, and I hereby declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the island to be ended.

This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition, and the Government of the United States will understand, that by the acceptance thereof you do now, pursuant to the provisions of the said constitution, assume and undertake, all and several, the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on December 10, 1898.

All money obligations of the military government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this date, amounting to \$689,191.02, are transferred subject to such claims and obligations properly payable out of the revenues of the island as may remain. The sum of \$100,000 has been reserved from the transfer of funds to defray anticipated expenses of accounting, reporting, and winding up the affairs of the military government, after which any unexpended balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the island.

The plans already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the island and to prevent a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases, to which the Government of the United States understands that the provision of the constitution contained in the fifth article of the appendix applies, are as follows:

1. A plan for the sewerage and paving of the city of Havana, for which a contract has been awarded by the municipality of that city to McGivney, Rokeby & Co.

2. A plan for waterworks to supply the city of Santiago de Cuba, prepared by Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, in charge of the district of Santiago, and approved by the military governor, providing for taking water from the wells of San Juan canyon and pumping the same to reservoirs located on the heights to the east of the city.

3. A plan for the sewerage of the city of Santiago de Cuba, a contract for which was awarded to Michael J. Dady & Co., by the military governor of Cuba, and now under construction.

4. The rules and regulations established by the President of the United States on January 17, 1899, for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and thereafter at the other ports of the island, as extended and amended and made applicable to future conditions, by the order of the military governor dated April 29, 1902, published in the Official Gazette of Havana on April 29, 1902.

5. The sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city of Havana.

It is understood by the United States that the present government of the Isle of Pines will continue as a *de facto* government, pending the settlement of the title to the said island by treaty pursuant to the Cuban constitution and the act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1901.

I am further charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you the letter which I now hand you.

Respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba.

Order establishing Sanitary Board.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 17, 1902.

I, Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, by virtue of the authority vested in me, direct the publication of the following order for the regulation of the sanitary affairs of the island of Cuba:

For the more effective administration of the sanitary service of the island of Cuba and in conformity with the requirements of modern sanitation, a board of health, to be known as the superior sanitary board of the island of Cuba, is hereby organized.

Section 1. The superior sanitary board of the island of Cuba shall consist of 5 members besides the honorary members. The active members of the board shall be the chief sanitary officer for the island of Cuba, who shall be president and executive officer of the board; 2 members residing in the city of Havana, 1 of whom shall be the president of the commission of special hygiene; a representative from the eastern part of the island, and a representative from the western part. At least 3 members of the board shall be physicians of not less than five years' practice, who shall be legally qualified medical practitioners.

The honorary members shall be the chief the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service of the island of Cuba, a member of the Academy of Sciences, a member of the University of

Havana, president of the tuberculosis league, a member of the board of education, and a legally qualified lawyer. The honorary members of the board shall not be entitled to vote.

The members of the board shall be appointed by the supreme authority of the island for a term of four years, but the original appointees will be as follows: One member for two years, 1 for three years, and 2 for four years. Vacancies shall be filled by the same authority to complete unexpired terms.

The board shall meet once a month, or at the call of the president. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case a quorum can not be obtained, a week's notice having been duly given that a particular measure is to be brought up at a certain time for action, any number of members present at such time shall be qualified to pass upon such a measure.

Each member of the board shall be compensated at the rate of \$20 for each meeting, the compensation for any member for any one month not to exceed \$100, provided that no member who is otherwise drawing a salary from the board shall receive compensation, and to those members living outside of the city actual expenses incident to their attendance upon the meetings.

As soon after its organization as possible, the board shall proceed to adopt sanitary regulations, which shall be generally applicable to the various ayuntamientos of the island. These regulations when approved by the supreme authority of the island, shall regulate all the ayuntamientos.

Sec. 2 (a). The superior sanitary board shall have the general supervision of all matters relating to public health throughout the island of Cuba.

(b) It shall make sanitary investigations respecting the cause of disease, and especially of epidemic diseases, including those of animals; the cause of malaria, and the effects of localities, conditions, habits, and of beverages and medicines upon the health of the people.

(c) It shall disseminate useful information upon these and kindred subjects among the people.

(d) It shall see to the enforcement of suitable sanitary laws, including laws governing the admittance of persons to the practice of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming, undertaking, and regulations of prostitution, and laws for the control of offensive and dangerous industries or occupations.

(e) All sanitary matters not coming under the jurisdiction of local boards shall be submitted to the superior sanitary board, and it shall be the duty of the board to see that all sanitary regulations with regard to water supply, sewerage, disposition of refuse, etc., throughout the island, are carried out, and to enforce regulations as to adulteration of food products, beverages, and drinks, and those referring to the importation and treatment of food animals.

(f) It shall suggest to the executive body, for proposal to the central legislative body of the island, such extension or changes in the sanitary laws as may be desirable from time to time.

(g) It shall make no contracts and incur no liabilities in excess of the amount duly appropriated by the legislative body of the island. All expenditures of the department must be authorized by the board, and the board must make bimonthly requisitions and estimates for funds to the superior authority of the island to cover expenditures so authorized.

(h) It shall have the supervision of all local health boards, and shall require them to send such reports and give such further information as they think desirable.

(i) It shall have the power to require reports and information concerning any matters with respect to which it may need information for the better discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries, asylums, hospitals, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, service of special hygiene, and from the managers, principals, or officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers or managers; from the proprietors, managers, or lessees and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island, and from common carriers.

(j) It shall have the power to obtain from the proper authorities all information pertaining to the vital statistics of the island, more particularly, that pertaining to the record of births, deaths, marriages, disease, and epidemics, and shall make such reports on these subjects, from time to time, as required by the supreme authority of the island.

(k) It shall have power and authority to make and enforce regulations for preventing and suppressing contagious or epidemic diseases of man or animals, to abate nuisances injurious to health, to remove the cause of any special diseases or malaria, to make and enforce such interior quarantine regulations as it shall deem necessary or at places where there are no local boards of health or health officers. In places where boards of health

or health officers exist, but where sanitary regulations or laws of the board are not being carried into effect, it shall have the power to enforce health regulations.

(l) It shall have the power to engage suitable persons to render any special sanitary services or to make or supervise investigations and examinations requiring expert skill and to prepare papers or reports relating thereto.

(m) It shall establish a biological, chemical, and bacteriological laboratory, with proper equipment and suitable officials for making necessary bacteriological examinations, and prepare examinations of food stuffs which shall be located in the city of Havana.

(n) As leprosy is one of the infectious diseases, and the control of leprosy a very important sanitary matter, the superior sanitary board shall have the right to inspect at any time all institutions where lepers are cared for in the island of Cuba, and to make recommendations, with reference to their location and methods of administration. These recommendations, when approved by higher authority, shall be binding upon the department of charities. The superior sanitary board shall be responsible for the enforcement of the laws with regard to leprosy.

(o) The tuberculosis sanitarium shall be a department under the executive control and administration of the superior sanitary board of the island.

(p) The vaccination commission, as established by Civil Order No. 165, dated, headquarters department of Cuba, June 24, 1901, shall pass under the control of the superior sanitary board of the island, as provided for in Paragraph II of said order. The superior sanitary board shall assume all the duties and functions at present exercised by the secretary of State and Government in relation to this commission.

(q) The glanders commission, as appointed by Civil Orders Nos. 52 and 66, shall pass under the control of the superior sanitary board of the island, and their provisions shall be extended to the entire island of Cuba. These functions and powers shall remain as provided by these orders.

(r) The service of special hygiene shall be a department of the superior sanitary board of the island and be entirely under the control of said board; and the superior sanitary board of the island shall assume the duties and functions at present exercised by the secretary of State and Government of the island as regards regulations pertaining to this service.

(s) The superior sanitary board of the island shall have power to appoint a chief sanitary officer for any ayuntamiento of the island, pending the organization of the sanitary board of said ayuntamiento.

Sec. 3 (a). The chief sanitary officer shall be the executive officer of the superior sanitary board of the island, and shall exercise general supervision and control over its various branches.

(b) He shall be appointed by the supreme authority of the island for a period of four years, but shall be removable by the same authority for cause. In case of a vacancy, the same authority shall appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term.

(c) He shall prepare for the board the regular estimates for the running expenses of the department. For such purposes as may be required, he shall require from the officers of the department such annual and special reports as may be desired.

(d) He shall enforce all resolutions, orders, and directions of the board, and shall be responsible for all neglect and omission of duty on the part of his subordinates.

(e) In case of refusal to carry out the legal order of the superior sanitary board in any part of the island, the chief sanitary officer shall apply to the supreme power of the island, which shall direct the proper executive officer to see to their enforcement and a violation of any ordinance of said board shall be punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100 and imprisonment from ten to thirty days, or either, the case to be prosecuted before, and the punishment to be enforced by, the proper court.

(f) Subject to the sanitary laws of the island and the regulations of the board, he shall have direct control and supervision of all hospitals for infectious and contagious diseases. He shall provide for the detention of persons suffering from such diseases, and for their isolation until the period of their liability to spread disease is passed. He shall have immediate direction of the suppression of epidemic diseases of man and domestic animals.

(g) He shall make a written monthly report to the board of the vital statistics of the island at the end of the month. Also, an annual report as soon as possible after June 30 of each year. These reports shall cover the general sanitary conditions of the island and the work of the board and of its officers and agents during the preceding twelve months. It shall also include a statement of all the moneys received and all disbursements made during the same period.

(h) He shall also submit to the board such special reports from time to time as the board may require.

(i) Subject to the sanitary laws of the island, and the regulations of the superior

sanitary board of the island, the chief sanitary officer shall make, or cause to be made, regular inspections of the work of all municipal sanitary boards, of the work of all employes of the insular sanitary board, of the cleaning of sewers, streets, walks, and alleys, public squares and parks; of the collection and disposition of garbage, dead animals, night soil, and the contents of cesspools, and of the sanitation of houses, factories, mills, schools, prisons, markets, meat shops, barracks, public water supplies, public bath houses, wells, cisterns, undertaking establishments, asylums, jails, bar-rooms, theaters, and of public institutions and places of public resort. For this purpose he may enter or cause to be entered, any of the above-mentioned places, institutions, or places of public resort.

(j) Upon the request of the sanitary board of any ayuntamiento, he shall express an opinion as to the sanitary desirability of any plans and specifications for municipal water works, drainage, or sewer systems, crematories, disinfecting apparatus, or mechanical sanitary apparatus of any kind, which may be submitted to him by said board.

(k) He shall provide for the keeping of the records of the insular sanitary board for compiling the statistics and such other clerical work as may arise in this connection.

(l) He shall have the power to employ or discharge any subordinates of the board.

LOCAL SANITARY BOARDS.

Sec. 4 (a) For the purpose of administration, the sanitary affairs of the ayuntamiento shall be controlled by the sanitary board of the ayuntamiento. This board shall consist of 3 members, 1 of whom shall be the chief sanitary officer of the ayuntamiento, and the other 2 the quarantine officer of the port and the chief of the local special section of hygiene, respectively. In cities where there is no quarantine officer of the port or chief of the special section of hygiene, the 2 other members of the board shall be appointed by the ayuntamiento. The appointment and dismissal of all sanitary officers shall be made subject to the approval of the superior sanitary board of the island. At least 2 members of the board shall be legally qualified medical practitioners, of not less than five years' practice. The chief sanitary officer shall be ex officio president of the board, and shall preside at its meetings. The board shall meet once a month, or as often as called together by its president. The members shall be compensated at the following rates:

Members of the sanitary boards of ayuntamientos representing less than 20,000 inhabitants shall receive \$5 per meeting, not to exceed in any one month 5 times the pay for 1 meeting.

Members of boards of ayuntamientos representing more than 20,000 inhabitants and less than 100,000, shall receive \$10 per meeting, not to exceed \$50 in any one month.

Members of ayuntamientos representing 100,000 or more inhabitants shall receive compensation to be fixed by such ayuntamiento, not to exceed \$20 per meeting, or \$100 in any one month.

Provided, that no member of any board receiving a salary from said board shall be entitled to compensation as provided for above. Members of sanitary boards shall also be allowed necessary expenses incurred in their attendance upon the meetings of the board.

Members of the board will be appointed for a period of four years, or during good behavior. At the organization of the board, 1 member will be appointed for two years, 1 three years, and 1 four years. This is done in order that the members may not be all new men at the same time. In case of a vacancy, the alcalde will fill it by appointment for the unexpired term.

(b) The sanitary boards of the ayuntamientos throughout the island shall be governed by the general sanitary regulations adopted by the superior sanitary board of the island. The regulations may be modified to conform to local conditions, by a request from the local sanitary board, approved by the alcalde and forwarded to the superior sanitary board, whose action thereon shall be final. The local sanitary board, however, shall have the right to appeal to the supreme power of the island.

(c) The local sanitary board shall have the general supervision of public health throughout the district governed by its ayuntamiento.

(d) Its duties and powers shall be similar within its jurisdiction to those of the superior sanitary board of the island in its jurisdiction, always subject to inspection and control by the superior sanitary board, but it shall not have control over the marine quarantine service.

(e) The chief sanitary officer of each board shall be appointed by the ayuntamiento for a period of four years, and shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the ayuntamiento. His appointment and dismissal shall be governed by the laws fixing that of the other 2 members of the board. His duties, powers, and functions shall be similar to those of the chief sanitary officer of the superior sanitary board.

SEC. 5. The sanitary board of the ayuntamiento of Havana shall be the same in all respects as that of other ayuntamientos of the island, with the following exceptions:

(a) The board shall consist of the active members of the superior sanitary board of the island resident in the city of Havana.

(b) The compensation shall be the same as for the members of the superior sanitary board.

(c) The chief sanitary officer of the superior sanitary board shall be the chief sanitary officer of the Havana board. For these duties, he shall receive no salary in addition to that paid him as chief sanitary officer of the superior board.

(d) The sanitary board of the ayuntamiento of Havana shall assume control of the present sanitary department and shall assume all the functions and have all the powers now exercised by that department.

(e) In addition, the sanitary board of the ayuntamiento of Havana shall assume control of food inspections and matters pertaining thereto, and that department of the city government, as now exercised, shall pass under the control of the sanitary board.

(f) The municipal laboratory is hereby made the laboratory for the island of Cuba, and will pass under the control of the superior sanitary board of the island.

(g) All expenses incurred by the sanitary department of Havana shall be paid from the island funds until such time as the ayuntamiento is able to assume this expenditure.

LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor.

Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the three days ended May 19, 1902.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 24, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the three days ended May 19, 1902. May 19, steamship *Chalmette*, from New Orleans, with 3 immigrants.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 19, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions for the quarantine district under my command, for the period from May 11 to May 19, 1902:

Nuevitas.—During this period 16 vessels arrived at this port and 15 bills of health were issued. The mortuary report shows 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis. The weather has been very warm and the sanitary condition continues good.

Puerto Padre.—Report shows 9 arrivals, 5 bills of health issued, 1 death due to gun shot, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Report shows the arrival of 9 vessels, the issuance of 16 bills of health, no deaths, and good sanitary condition.

Baracoa.—Report delayed.

No quarantinable disease reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 26, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report of quarantine work done